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ISA L. BARE, Editor and Proprietor.

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One Year, cash in advance, \$1.25.

Six Months, cash in advance, .75 Cents.

Entered at the North Platte (Nebraska) postoffice as second-class matter.

JOHN E. EVANS will accept THE TRIBUNE's thanks for copies of the district and general irrigation laws passed by the last legislature.

MAJOR GENERAL McCook, commander of the Department of Colorado, was placed on the retired list yesterday on account of age.

FRED NYE, the well known Nebraska newspaper man, has been offered the managing editorship of the New York Morning Advertiser. This is the position which Col. John A. Cockerell recently resigned.

THE base ball season opened on Thursday last. At the five cities in which the National League played the attendance aggregated 65,000. This does not look as though base ball was losing its hold on the American people.

AN exchange from Pennsylvania records as an item of news the sale of three horses at \$4.50 each. The animals were not first-class ones, but were such as would sell a few years ago for ten times that amount. The horse market in the east seems to be on a par with that of the west.

GENERAL HOLCOMB on Friday issued a general order appointing Patrick H. Barry, of Greeley county, adjutant general of the Nebraska National Guard. The appointee is a staunch Roman Catholic and his appointment is probably not taken with good grace by some members of the Guard who are strong anti-Catholics.

According to the latest dispatches from the seat of the Oriental war Japan has concluded that land is a better investment than silver coin and has reduced her indemnity demand of China from its original figure of 300,000,000 taels to 100,000,000, and has accepted a slice of China thrown in with the island of Formosa, in the place of the other 200,000,000. The mikado's head is doubtless level.

It seems that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad managers have not lost faith in artificial rain-making. It is announced that they will fix up six cars with rainmakers supplies and appliances to be used during the coming summer in demonstrating that rain can be forced from the clouds by the use of chemicals in the arid regions of the west. Last season the company had three cars in the rainmaking service which met with indifferent success, and it was supposed that the experiment had been abandoned for all time. Agents of the Agricultural department at Washington will accompany the rainmakers and give the theory a scientific test.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Mayor Strong has not yet fulfilled his promise to give women a representation in the board of education but a short time ago he made Mrs. W. S. Rainford, wife of a popular clergyman, a school trustee, and now he has appointed Miss Ellen Collins as a school inspector. She is the first woman to fill the position. There seems to be no doubt that she is qualified for the place. During the war she was a member of the Women's Association of Relief of the Army and Navy, and of recent years she has taken a practical interest in tenement-house reform, and has even gone so far as to purchase a tenement house and improve it, and encourage the tenants in self-improvement, in which she has been signally successful.

The American farmer is getting tired of democratic sneers at the home market. He has been studying the subject in the light of practical experience. The demand for his products is undiminished, but he feels the effect of the scarcity of cash through slack work and small wages, occasioned by the operation of the new tariff law. The farmer probably feels most sensible and keenly any impairment of domestic industries. The fields are dependent upon the factories. They work together and usually benefit each other. The foreign market buys now from six to eight per cent of our farm products, while the slurred and despised home market consumes from 92 to 94 per cent. The more this home market is protected in its varied sources of vitality, the better it is for the farmer. He has no chance in Europe except in times of war or famine.—The Hawk-Eye, Burlington, Ia., April 3, 1895.

—Owing to the raise in the price of oil and gasoline in the eastern market, I have been obliged to advance the price of gasoline to \$1.20 per five-gallon can. This price will hold until further notice.

CLAUDE WEINGAND.

A HOLE AHEAD.

The legislature should have devoted itself to a revision of our revenue laws. There is the gravest necessity for changes of these laws in such a way as to forestall an inevitable increase in the floating debt of the state, and it is to be regretted that this matter did not get proper consideration.

The legislature made appropriations aggregating \$2,792,122 for the coming two years. All of this sum but about \$275,000, or in round numbers \$2,500,000 must be raised by the general fund levy of 5 mills. It is quite apparent that this levy will not raise the necessary funds and the state must run behind during the next two years.

Already there is a floating indebtedness of something like \$600,000. The total assessed valuation of the state has been decreasing for a few years. In 1893 it was 194 millions; in 1894 it was 182 millions, and it will probably not exceed 175 millions this year. A 5 mill levy on this will amount to \$875,000 a year, or \$1,750,000 for the two years. This, it will be observed, is \$750,000 less than the appropriations from the general fund for the biennial period, and added to the present indebtedness it makes \$1,350,000 the state is bound to owe in 1897, provided all the tax is collected, which will not be done.

The legislature could have prevented this. In the first place it might have made slightly smaller appropriations without causing any hardships or suffering. It could have done it by increasing the maximum levy for general purposes or by giving the state board of equalization the right to raise the assessments. It is to be regretted something of this nature was not done.—Fremont Tribune.

THURSTON'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

In a recent interview in the Omaha Bee, Senator John M. Thurston said, in part: "Looking at the money question from the practical standpoint, it is impossible to expect any legislation from the next congress. We have a large republican majority in the house committed to the republican platform of bimetalism, but not to the free and unlimited coinage of the world's product of silver. We have a senate which is supposed to have a majority in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and we have a president who undoubtedly stands committed to the gold standard. It seems impossible that any such combination can come out of such a combination."

"Since the repeal of the Sherman act we have practically been upon a gold basis, and we can never change the situation until some new legislation receives favorable action in both houses of congress and is approved by the executive. This can never happen until some political party has a clear majority in both houses of congress and a president in sympathy with that majority. Just as soon as one political party is in power in all branches of the government it will be compelled to legislate on the silver question. It is hardly to be expected that such legislation will meet the demands of the extreme advocates of either side."

"In a popular government all legislation which does not involve liberty or morality is necessarily the result of compromise. And the people of the country, including Wall street and the silver mining districts, might just as well look this matter squarely in the face and commence to realize that the next silver legislation of the United States will be framed to meet the views of the great conservative body of the American people, who are above everything else, in favor of fixed and permanent standards of value, and of the greatest possible use of both money metals consistent with the maintenance of their party."

"Neither the bankers nor the mine owners will dictate the terms of the legislation of the republican party when it comes into full power after the next presidential election. Every man in the country knows it is coming into power whether he admits it or not. That party has had the courage and has developed the genius necessary to meet every great national and industrial and financial emergency. And it will not fail when it returns to power. "So far as I am concerned, I am profoundly impressed with the belief that our depression, business paralysis, industrial stagnation, low prices and lack of employment are the direct result of the American protective policy, and are not due to any appreciable degree to our tariff is readjusted so as to provide a sufficient revenue, to fully protect American labor, American industries and American products, American prosperity will return. Factories will open, business booms, prices rise, labor be in demand and we will forget that we have ever bothered our minds over the question of coinage or currency."

50 Cents to January 1, 1896.

That is an awful little bit of money for a twice-a-week paper like the Semi-Weekly Journal, but if you send 50 cents you will receive that paper until January 1, 1896. You will find it the farmer's daily. Markets alone are worth more money than that. If you take it the rest of this year for 50 cents you will want to keep it always. If you get up a club of five 50-cent subscribers you can have a copy free for your trouble. Address, Nebraska State Journal, Lincoln, Neb.

HUNTINGTON ARRESTED

Railway Magnate Charged With Violating Interstate Commerce Law.

IN TROUBLE OVER A PASS.

President of the Southern Pacific Arrested in New York on an Indictment Found at San Francisco—Hearing Fixed for Next Thursday.

New York, April 22.—Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific railroad, was arrested today on a charge of giving a free pass to one Frank Young in violation of the interstate commerce law. President Huntington was arrested before United States Commissioner Shields. He was represented by his counsel, Frederick R. Couderc. Huntington admitted his identity. He was taken before Judge Brown of the United States district court for a warrant of removal to California. Hearing was fixed for next Thursday, Huntington being allowed to go on his own recognizance.

The indictment against Huntington was found on March 26 in San Francisco. Mr. Huntington interviewed.

Mr. Huntington said to a reporter after the proceedings before Commissioner Shields: "I have known Frank Young for 25 years. He is a San Francisco lawyer. I would not call him a wicked man because a wicked man would not do things that way. He is an innocent kind of fellow. I suppose he has started this thing because I have picked him in some way or other, how I don't know. I may have given him a pass, probably did, but I give out so many passes that I don't remember one-third of them. The passes that are usually given out are endorsed as a rule 'not good outside the state,' and I presume his pass was not so stamped, and he took advantage of it. I don't know anything about the matter beyond that, and for I don't pay any attention to such things. In fact, I don't care a tuppence one way or the other. It doesn't amount to anything anyhow. Arrests are made among the high and low, and criminal procedure is not confined to any class. I don't know what will be done. I guess Frank got the pass all right, but I have not time to attend to all the tails. I have too much else to do. I think the root of the whole matter is the fact that when I became president of the Southern Pacific railway I discharged 25 men in San Francisco, who were, so far as I could see, mere political agents or go-betweens for politicians. They did no work for the railway that I could see and I paid them off. Perhaps they are hungry now and have got to make a strike somewhere."

Buchanan to Be Expelled Wednesday. SING SING, April 22.—Warden Sage has fixed Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock for the execution of Dr. Buchanan. Buchanan, who, two weeks ago, showed signs of breaking down, is now displaying wonderful nerve. He still has hope, and told his wife so when she called on him yesterday. She remained with Buchanan for over two hours, and wept most of the time. When she asked him if he was preparing to meet death he replied that he had not come to that yet, and that he would not give up all hope until one more final appeal was made to Governor Morton.

Murray Nelson Wins. CHICAGO, April 22.—The appellate court today reversed the decision of the superior court in the mandamus suit of Murray Nelson against the board of trade, and instructed the lower court to issue a peremptory writ restoring the wealthy operator to membership of the board. Murray Nelson was expelled from the board for alleged violation of its rules.

Well Known Turfman Commits Suicide. PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—George Scattergood, aged 49 years, who has been identified with the trotting turf for a number of years, and who is known by nearly every turfman from Maine to California, committed suicide early this morning in the club house at the Old Point Breeze race track by shooting himself.

Iowa Editor Arrested For Libel. OTTUMWA, April 22.—Postmaster G. B. McFall has had James Seavers, editor of The Times, arrested on a charge of criminal libel at Ottumwa. Both men are well known throughout Iowa. The cause of the arrest was the publication of charges by Seavers alleging dishonesty by McFall while mayor.

Mrs. Farrell May Recover. BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 22.—The condition of Mrs. Farrell is somewhat improved today, although she is still unable to converse with anyone. She passed a good night and her temperature is about normal. She is able to take nourishment, and her physician has hopes that she may recover.

Business Portion Burned. PITTSBURG, April 22.—Almost the entire business portion of Duquesneborough, opposite McKeesport, on the Monongahela river, was destroyed by fire of supposed incendiary origin, which broke out at 4 a. m. The loss is variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

Searching For a Suspect. NEW YORK, April 22.—Detectives are searching for an Italian known as Big Louis, who answers the description of a man with whom Alice Walsh was last seen prior to being found dying from stab wounds in a West Thompson street dive Sunday morning.

Treaty of Peace Ratified. YOKOHAMA, April 22.—A dispatch from Hiroshima, the temporary headquarters of Japan, states that his majesty has ratified the treaty of peace.

Spain Doesn't Like It. MADRID, April 22.—In view of the opinion of Formosa to Japan much anxiety is felt regarding the defense of Spain's possessions in the far east.

Ex-Congressman Sweeney Dead. OWENSBORO, Ky., April 22.—Ex-congressman W. N. Sweeney, the most prominent lawyer of western Kentucky, died suddenly, aged 65.

AMERICANS WERE IN PERIL.

Captain Smith's Description of the Battle at Lima.

SAN DIEGO, April 22.—The revenue cutter Commodore Perry arrived in port after an eventful voyage of 123 days from New York. In an interview Captain Smith said: "We arrived at Callao March 24. I immediately sent an officer to the American consul, placing a gig at his disposal. He came off in great excitement, saying that American interests were in danger, and that Americans were liable to lose their lives unless some protection was afforded them. He told me of the attempt to burn the American legation at Lima. I immediately detailed officers, 25 men and a rapid firing gun with 80 rounds of ammunition to aid him whenever circumstances should require."

"I went to Lima and paid a visit to the American minister, Mr. McKenzie. At Lima there were evidences of the fight on every hand. The streets were littered with lime to destroy the stench made by the bodies, and I saw about 1,500 bodies of men slain the day before. Windows were broken, houses pierced with bullets, many of them burned to the ground and devastation and destruction to be seen everywhere. The streets in front of the legation were closed by a barricade, on either side of which had been placed the rapid-firing guns. The bullets flew like hail in the vicinity and the walls of the American legation were pierced. Mrs. McKenzie had been standing near the window, looking out, when her husband called her away, and as she turned a shot passed the spot where she had been standing. Human life was cheap, native or foreign, and Mr. McKenzie sent his wife and two other American ladies out of the country on the New Orleans steamer. I received a letter from Mr. McKenzie thanking me for the protection offered and notifying me that in his judgment the provisional government was established formally enough to prevent further outbreaks."

UNCLE SAM WILL NOT STEP IN. This Government Will Not Interfere in the Peruvian Dispute.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A telegram received at the navy department announced the sailing of Admiral Meade's squadron from Colon. All of the vessels started, the Minneapolis is going to Kingston and the New York going to Colombia; Cincinnati, Atlanta and Raleigh heading for Key West. The isthmus will not be left unprotected long, however, for Secretary Herbert said that one of the ships will be detached from the squadron and sent back to Colon soon, but the movements of Meade's squadron is regarded as showing the administration has absolute confidence that in the Nicaraguan affair the British government will take no steps inimical to American interests, and will not indirectly seek an acquisition of territory for the expulsion of Consul Agent Hatch. Nicaragua has been seeking to have the United States step in and assist her in an opposition to British demands for an indemnity, but this effort has not succeeded to any extent, and reports of a cession of Coru island to Great Britain are believed here to be inspired to secure American intervention.

GEN. HARRISON TALKS ON SILVER.

Ex-President Outlines His Position on the Currency Question.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.—In ex-President Harrison's speech at La Junta, which is said to outline his position on the silver question, General Harrison said: "Now, I say to you today what I said when I was president, and what I have always believed, that a larger use of silver for money and free coinage of silver upon a basis to be agreed upon that would maintain its parity with gold was good for the whole world. I do not believe that we could run free coinage ourselves when the European governments were pursuing the policy that they have been pursuing with silver. But my fellow citizens, there are clear indications now in England and in Germany that they are feeling the effects of a scarcity of gold and its prostrating effects upon the industries."

Light Sealing Catch.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—Sealing men report that the coast catch will be very light this year, the prediction being based on the fact that the Indian sealers have had, as also the fleet of American vessels now in Neah bay. These vessels have not done any sealing over a month, having been prevented from operating by rough weather. They have not made an average catch of 50 skins. News of the Neah bay fleet was brought by the schooner Mountain Chief of this port. She had spoken the Teresa of Victoria, with not more than 30 skins.

South Dakota's Land Claim.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—J. J. Lockhart, state commissioner of education of South Dakota, called at the superior department in connection with the claim of South Dakota to 50,000 acres of Indian reservation lands in the Yankton Indian reservation. The case will be heard by Secretary Smith on Thursday or Saturday. Ex-Commissioner Stockslager and Mr. Heard represent the Indians.

Oil Market Inactive.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—The life and activity seems to have gone out of the oil market. Oil opened this morning at \$1.95 bid and was offered at \$1.98 down to \$1.96 without any sales. Only 2,000 barrels were sold on the Oil City exchange up to 10:30. The Standard again made a reduction in the price for credit balances of 15 cents to \$2.10.

General McCook Retired.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Lamont today issued an order retiring Major General Alexander McCook and reviewing his career from the date of his appointment as a lieutenant in 1852.

Another Drop in Oil.

TOLEDO, April 22.—There was another 10-cent drop in crude oil this morning.

PRISONER IN FRANCE.

Ex-Consul Waller's Case Attracting Considerable Attention.

MAY BE SENT TO CORSICA.

Kept in Manacles While on Board the Steamer—Japan Explains the New Treaty—Colonel Kelly Was in the Front at Chitral.

MARSEILLES, April 22.—The case of Mr. John L. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, island of Madagascar, who was recently sentenced by a French court martial to imprisonment for 30 years, and who arrived here on Saturday last on board the steamer Djennah, is attracting considerable attention, in view of the fact that it has been announced that the United States ambassador at Paris, James B. Easton, has been instructed to inquire into the matter. Mr. Waller was manacled while on board the Djennah, on the northwest coast of the island of Madagascar. Upon arrival here he was locked in jail and it is reported that he will eventually be imprisoned on the island of Corsica or on the Safety islands. During the voyage Mr. Waller spoke but little, although he frequently asked to be allowed permission to write. The French officials declined to grant this request on account of his refusal to agree to show them the letter he intended to write.

JAPAN'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Chinese Commercial Concessions Extend to All Other Powers.

YOKOHAMA, April 22.—The following is the text of the statement as issued by the Japanese government denying the reports that it has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with China and declaring that the commercial advantages secured by Japan will also be enjoyed by the other powers under the favored nation treaty. Misapprehensions are reported to be current in Europe in regard to the terms of the Japan-China treaty. It has been represented that Japan has secured a 3 per cent ad valorem duty on imports instead of specific duty and also formed an offensive and defensive alliance with China. The commercial concessions obtained by Japan beyond those already secured by the treaty powers under the favored nation clause comprise the right to navigate the Yangtze River and the Chung King and also Woon Sung river and the canals leading to Soo Chow and Hank Chow and the right to import machinery and certain goods duty free and to establish factories. These concessions are not exclusive to Japan. They naturally extend to the European powers in virtue of the favored nation clause. In securing these privileges for all, Japan expects the approval of all the powers.

The Reported Offensive and Defensive Alliance Does Not Exist.

CHITRAL GARRISON RELIEVED.

Colonel Kelly's Column the First to Reach the Threatened Post.

CALCUTTA, April 22.—A dispatch was received at Simla this morning from Sir Robert Low, the commander of the British expedition against Umra Khan, confirming the announcement made last night that Chitral had been relieved. The last previous advice received from the front stated the column commanded by Colonel Kelly, which had been advancing upon Chitral from Gilgit, after passing over the Shander pass between Gilgit and Chitral, had arrived at a spot 15 miles from Chitral, and it is therefore supposed that it was Colonel Kelly who relieved the British garrison. General Ghalacree's flying column has reached Dir and the main body is following rapidly. A sensation has been caused in military and other circles by the discovery by Sir Robert Low at Miankai of a letter to Umra Khan from a Bombay firm, offering to supply him with every kind of modern weapon and enclosing photographs of quick-firing guns.

Serious Situation in Puerto Principe.

TAMPA, Fla., April 22.—A report that General Campos, with a few aides, numbering 12, had gone into the interior to treat for peace with Musso, a Cuban leader, is stoutly denied by passengers arriving last night. A telegram from Puerto Principe was received at Havana calling for more troops. As 6,000 troops are now at Puerto Principe, it suggests a serious situation and that strong preventative measures will be taken against Gomez acquiring a foothold in Puerto Principe.

No Truth in the Statement.

LONDON, April 22.—At the Japanese legation it was stated that nothing was known here of the intended action, concerted or otherwise, on behalf of the powers in the far east and it was declared that there was no foundation for the statement that Great Britain was trying diplomatically to secure advantages for herself in that quarter of the world.

True Bill Against Wilde.

LONDON, April 22.—The grand jury today found a true bill against Oscar Wilde, who is charged with serious misdemeanors, and his trial was set down for Friday next at the Old Bailey.

Corean Minister on Trial.

SEOUL, April 22.—The trial of Yi Li Yohn, formerly Corean minister to Japan, who was arrested April 18, charged with murder and treason, began here today. Other officials are implicated.

Framed the First Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, April 22.—Sir Robert Hamilton, whose death was announced this morning, is understood to have been mainly instrumental in framing the first home rule bill.

Communication With Campos Cut Off.

MADRID, April 22.—Owing to the interruption of the telegraphic service, communication with General Martinez de Campos and Havana has been cut off.

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FORTY MILLION CAKES YEARLY.
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